Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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UNSHAKABLE STAND OF EIRE REAFFIRMED BY NATION'S LEADER

St. Patrick's Day Speech Interpreted as Re-emphasis of Refusal to Oust Axis Diplomats

Special

LISBON, March 17.—In words interpreted as reaffirming his refusal to oust Axis diplomats as requested by the United States, Prime Minister Eamon De Valera told the people of Eire in his St. Patrick's Day address from Dublin tonight that "We exist today as a nation because we were willing to endure and were not willing to yield," according to a dispatch from London.

Meanwhile, a report from Dublin said that the Irish observed St. Patrick's Day looking forward to grim days ahead. There was no great marching in Dublin as in the past years, and although the city was thronged with people, all public places were closed. The national army, which in normal times stages a three-hour march, was ordered to remain in the barracks.

The same dispatch said that the strangest thing for the Americans in Dublin who are accustomed to seeing this day observed by the Irish "wearing green," was the conspicuous absense of a single person sporting a green necktie.

U.S. Plans More Pressure

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—Exasperated by Eire's blunt rejection of her demands to close down the Axis diplomatic offices in Eire, the United States Government is presently scheming new forms of oppression to bear upon the plucky country, the special New York correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen reported.

The United States Government will at least demand Eire to sever relations with the Axis, he said.

Smuts Defends Speech

Special

LISBON, March 17.—Obviously in defense of his speech at London on November 25, last year, when he caused a sensation advocating that the western states of Europe join the British commonwealth in what was interpreted as a move to offset the Soviet Union's plans for a confederation of the countries of eastern Europe, Marshal Jan Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, in a speech in Parliament today declared that his reference in his November speech that "France has gone" was only in connection to show "how great had been the change that had come about in Europe," according to a Cape town dispatch. Smuts read from his London speech to show that his reference to the British commonwealth was confined to the suggestion tha the smaller nations of western Europe could strengthen themselves and the commonwealth by becoming members.

Smuts said that there was a tendency within the commonwealth to regard commonwealth ties as being too strong and to work for their relaxation. That, he added, was a tendency carried too far in Ireland and by some in South Africa as to postulate that the states should be republics and completely separate from the commonwealth. Smuts said, "I want to say I am definitely opposed to this course. I do not see how they could gain more liberty, more authority or national sovereignty by a further loosening of ties."

Spanish Museum Opening

Special

LISBON, March 18.—The Museum for Modern Spanish Arts, which has been closed for the past two years, will be reopened today in the presence of leading personalities of Spanish art and cultural life, a dispatch from Madrid disclosed. Six hundred pictures and some excellent plastics will be shown in 16 halls constituting the museum, which may be considered as the continuation of the Madrid Prado Museum.

Belfast Strike Worsens

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The strike at the Belfast Shipyard in Northern Ireland in which 3,000 workers have staged a walk-out demanding higher wages since the middle of last month until March 11 has been further aggravated with another 3,000 workers joining the strike up till March 15, it is reported from London.

Plan to Establish Kingdom for Jews Cancelled by U.S.

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—The United States Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives today cancelled the resolution introduced to Congress some time ago for establishing a Jewish Kingdom in Palestine, in compliance with the recommendation for its cancellation submitted by U.S. army circles, it is reported from Washington. The resolution in question has been made the target of bitter opposition from Arab countries ever since it was introduced to Congress.

FINNISH STAND SET ON SOVIET DEMAND

Note of Refusal on Terms for Peace Handed to Russian Envoy in Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The Finnish Legislature on Wednesday decided to reject the Soviet Government's conditions for peace negotiations, and the note of refusal was handed to Madam Kollontay, Soviet Minister to Sweden, here today.

Despite the Finnish Parliament's decision, it is reported here that President Roosevelt yesterday again issued a statement urging the Finnish Government to reconsider. A report from Helsinki in this connection, said that the Finnish Government had confined itself to the statement that the "Finnish Government is seriously considering the American President's demands."

An A.P. dispatch from Helsinki quoted a Finnish official as remarking that Roosevelt should have issued his statement three days ago. The same official also stressed that the Finnish Government had decided on its policy.

Meanwhile, other reports from Helsinki said that the Finnish Legislature held a regular session today, closing after an hour's discussion. The session will be continued at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

It was also reported that all Helsinki papers today stressed their determination to protect their nation's independence.

The Uusi Suomi stated: "If the Finnish people are to be dealt a fatal blow by a murderer, they would choose heroic suicide." The Karjala declared: "Should the Finnish people accept the Soviet Government's conditions they will finally be annexed to the Soviet Union." The Ajan Suunta stressed the reasons for the closeness of German Finnish relations, both historic and economic, since the time of the reformation.

To Drop Negotiations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The Soviet Government, following its receipt of the detailed explanation regarding Finland's blunt rejection of Soviet peace terms will announce on March 20 the closing of her negotiations with Finland, diplomatic observers have believe, the Swedish paper Nya Dagligt Allehanda observed today.

In this connection, it is also surmised that the Acting U.S. Minister in Finland will probably announce the United States Government's severence of relations with the Finnish Government and withdraw from Helsinki, the paper added.

FURIOUS RED DRIVES ON E. FRONT STOPPED BY GERMAN DEFENSE

Wehrmacht Offers Stiff Resistance on Both Sides of Kherson-Nikolaiev Railway

Special

BERLIN, March 17.—The furious Soviet assault in the southern section of the Eastern front continued on Thursday but the Soviet forces were meeting determined German resistance on both sides of the Kherson-Nikolaiev railway, according to reports from the front. The Soviet forces were now throwing a concentric attack from three sides east of the Bug River at the German bridgehead of Novoya Odessa and Nikolaiev, pushing with uncommon fierceness but were being smashed back by the withering fire of massed German weapons.

A similar fate was suffered by the Soviet formations which tried to cross the Bug a little to the north with their spearheads which had reached the Bug. These attemps were repelled with the aid of large formations of German aircraft and the heavy fire of the German battlers. In the central part of the Bug, where two days ago the Soviet forces succeeded in crossing the river, very lively fighting was taking place between the river and the Odessa-Tarnopol railway. German reserves were preventing the Soviet forces from reaching this important line and were forcing the Soviet forces back to the river in furious action.

At the upper reaches of the Bug, no decision had yet been reached in the raging, great battle of Vinnitza-Proskurovhas. German and Soviet attacks were alternately being launched. The situation was unchanged east of Tarnopol. The Soviet strength there was reported inferior to the tenacious German defense. A Soviet attack was resumed south of the Rokino marshes near the Cherkassy-Sarny-Kovel railway. The Soviet move to expand the fighting front northward was not increasing the prospects of the Soviet forces outflanking the German west wing. All the attacks failed and the Soviet forces were yet far distant from their goals.

Calm reigned along the whole of the northern and central sections of the Eastern front. Up to Narva Ishouse the Soviet forces confined themselves to purely local patrol actions without operative importance. On the Narva front, the German formations were attacking the Soviet bridgehead on the western bank of the river since Thursday in concentric fashion.

A new Soviet attack was also launched against German positions in the environs of Kerch. This attack was repulsed by the strong German defense and the attacking troops were later swept out in a counter-thrust. The Soviet attack, however, was merely viewed as a reconnaissance engagement of a major kind.

Oppose M.G.M. Picture

Special

LISBON, March 17.—As a result of violent protests by negro organizations in the United States, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film Company refrained from using Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a manuscript for a picture, according to a Daily Mail report.

Pucheu's Sentence Upheld

Special

LISBON, March 17.—The rebel French Military Court of Appeal, today, rejected the appeal against the death sentence imposed on Pierre Pucheu, former French Minister of the Interior, charged with treason, a dispatch from Algiers disclosed.

Nimitz-Stilwell Strategy Hit As Facing All-Round Obstacles

Thorny Path Awaits Attempt of Foe Commanders to Drive to Junction on China Coast, Stewart Writes in American Magazine

Special

LISBON, March 17.—A New York dispatch said that an article in the magazine, The Nation, entitled "China in Distress" by Maxwell S. Stewart said that the strategy of Admiral Chester Nimitz commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, commander of the United States forces in India, China and Burma, driving to junction on the China coast faces military, political and economic obstacles, including inflation. The article declared that, the American army's expenditures for airfields, barracks and other military installations have, until the past week, remained pegged at the 20 to one exchange rate.

The article said that while the Chungking regime offsets this handicap partly by building and paying for operational parts of airfields, the artificial exchange rate has unquestionably delayed American military preparations. The article stated, "Why the United States Government has permitted Chungking to hamper the war effort to exploit individual Americans and minimize the effect of our relief activities by so greatly undervaluing the dollar is a matter of which no satisfactory explanation has ever been given."

The article charged that Chungking's output of wolfram, which is badly needed in the United States, was cut 50 per cent last year. It said that in Yunnan, the output of the great Coochin tin mine has been reduced from 10,700 tons in 1938 to slightly over 2,000 tons last year. It said that the production of much needed tungsten was also declining.

The article said that the Japanese capture of China's coast had wiped out one class of modern businessmen whereupon the "financial leadership of China passed into the hands of those whose wealth lay in the interior—chiefly large landowner merchants. This group has none of the progressive traditions of the port cities. It has its roots in China's archaic system of land tenure and is chiefly interested in perpetuating that system."

Gives Impressions

Special

LISBON, March 17.—Giving her impressions of her recent visit to Chungking in an article in the Spectator, Irene Ward, member of parliament, declared that the greatest single difficulty of Chungking was the lack of communications, according to a London dispatch. She said that they were almost non existent, that there were "no railways, a few quite impossible roads, very infrequent and quite irregular air communications between few towns, primitive airfields, no reliable telegraphic, postal or telephone services and vast distances to cover." She pointed out that the main method of transport was by primitive rivercraft, junks, and endless processions of human beings.

Irene Ward added that Chungking had been completely destroyed by bombing and rebuilt but that life there was "primitive and abnormally expensive" and that Chiang Kai shek and his ministers had to "face tremendous problems in organizing the war and establishing government machinery."

WON'T RECOGNIZE BADOGLIO REGIME

Hull Says Soviets Did Not Consult America Before Taking Diplomatic Step

Special

LISBON, March 17.—U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, at a press conference today, said that the United States is not considering the recognition of the Badoglio regime, according to a Washington dispatch. Hull said that the Soviet Union did not consult the United States before establishing diplomatic relations with the Badoglio Government and that he felt the Anglo-American-Soviet-Italian Advisory Council on Mediterranean affairs should have had a chance to discuss the Soviet Government's action.

Hull revealed that he had received some information about the Soviet Union's recognition of the Badoglio regime about the time Marshal Badoglio made the announcement, but that the United States was not consulted and added that the State Department was assembling all pertinent facts and circumstances in order to examine all phases of the matter.

A dispatch from New York, meanwhile, stated that Harry Fleischman, National Secretary of the Socialist Party of the United States, had said that the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio Government "has left the communist parties all over the world and their 'liberal' allies holding the bag."

Less Milk for Australians

Special

LISBON, March 17.—Many milk stores and tea shops in Melbourne will be closed shortly as they will probably not be given any more milk, according to a report from the city. Milk rations to these refreshment places will be banned by the Government in order to keep up milk supplies to private homes. In Sydney, theaters, restaurants and tea shops will receive only 40 per cent of their former milk allotment.

Chilean Commander Named

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—The appointment of Alfred Hoffman as the Supreme Commander of the Chilean Navy was announced by the Chilean Government today, according to a Santiago dispatch.

U.S. DOLLAR BLASTS CHUNGKING ECONOMY

Uncontrollable State of Money Mart Reduces Kung to State of Despair

Domei

CANTON, March 17.—With the flooding of American dollars in Chungking, caused by the importation of $200,000,000 gold bullions under the $500,000,000 loan agreement, and the payment in dollars of the wages of United States' forces, commodity prices in Chungking have been soaring steadily. This situation has reduced even Finance Minister H. H. Kung, who is extremely pro-American, into a state of despair.

The Ta Kung Pao, Chungking newspaper, recently published an article entitled "Gold, Dollar and Commodity Price," in which it pointed out the relation of the ever-soaring commodity prices with gold and the American dollar. The paper declared:

"Since a few days ago, the quotations for gold, American dollar and commodities have shown fantastic jumps. Within the past one month, gold, American dollar and commodity prices have jumped 30 to 50 per cent. The high commodity prices have stimulated the rise of the price of gold and the American dollar.

"The official exchange rate of the American dollar to fapi is six times that before the war and even at Kunming, where the black market is said to be at its height, it is quoted at 50 to 60 times the pre-war rate. But the purchasing power of the fapi has fallen to about one-250th. In the past, the American dollar rate did not rise because of the low circulation in the interior.

"However United States' troops stationed in Chungking increased from about a year ago and the salaries of American diplomats and military men are being paid in American dollars thus considerably increasing the American dollars in Chungking. Furthermore air transportation between Chungking controlled territories and India has been greatly improved of late, stimulating the purchases by merchants. Consequently between the official rate of exchange and the black market rate there is now a difference of more than ten times.

"If this condition is left unchecked, it is difficult to imagine what may happen. We urge the Government to take some drastic measures instead of merely temporary expedients."

OUR UNITS ENCIRCLE FOE'S 17TH DIVISION IN SECTOR OF TIDIM

Anglo-Indian Forces Face Annihilation as Fall of Kenede Peak Becomes Imminent

By K. MATSUDA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT X X ON THE INDO-BURMESE BORDER FRONT, March 17.—Completely enveloped from three directions, troops of the 17th Division of the British-Indian army in Tidim are now on the threshold of death and merely roaming about within the encirclement ring of the Tamura, Iso, Hasegawa, Shibata and X X Units while their retreating route is being cutting off by the Sueki, Iriye, Nakaya, Saito, Ogawa and Sugimura Units.

Starting on the midnight of March 15, our encircling units at Kenede Peak commenced a vigorous attack against the vital enemy position.

In a struggle to flee into Indian territory, a part of the enemy troops broke through the encirclement net, storming Toltom, where they were annihilated by our crack units to cut off the route of the routed enemy. Thus, the troops under the command of Lacie, the 17th divisional commander, are now to fall a prey to the furious assaults of the Japanese Forces.

On the other hand, the Sueki Unit destroyed a group of more than 2,000 enemy automobiles, retreating from the Tidim area, on March 15, and captured several hundred of the enemy vehicles.

Smashing the enemy's counter-attacks, XX Unit secured XX height, X kilometers in front of Kenede Peak, while the Iso and Tamura Units pressed the enemy position, X kilometers at the same location. The fall of Kenede Peak, the enemy's final defensive position, is now close at hand.

Under these circumstances, the 17th Division, 48th, 63rd and 14th Brigades of the Anglo-Indian army are faced with complete annihilation.

Fierce Battles Raging
By J. HASHIMOTO
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA.—After cutting off the enemy retreat at the Tonzan and Tidim sectors, the Imperial Japanese Forces are now pressing upon enemy troops at Fort White with powerful mechanized and artillery units. Even engineer corps and artillery contingents are engaged in fierce battles now developing in that area.

Meanwhile, crack units of the Indian National Army which had advanced toward Tonzan in concert with the Kanamori Unit captured large amounts of war trophies including machine-guns and automatic rifles in their engagements with the enemy at daybreak on March 13.

In reference to the situation in these theaters of war, the enemy headquarters admitted on March 13 that in the Chin Hills sector, the Japanese were putting heavy pressure upon the Anglo-Indian troops thus forcing the latter to give up several positions, while the New Delhi radio stated that the Japanese on the right flank of the Chin Hills area were gaining strategic superiority.

Enemy Fleeing
By N. FUJIO
Of the Army Press Corps

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 17.—An undisclosed number of troops which form the main body of the British 81st Division, hap less divided and utterly confused, are fleeing before the irresistible thrust of the Imperial Japanese Forces whose path lies across a land covered with dense

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Foe Transport Sunk By Japanese Bombers In Bengal Bay Waters

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 18.—Dive-bomber plane units of the Japanese Air Force sank an enemy transport in the Bay of Bengal on March 10. Upon receiving a report of an enemy transport of 600-ton class cruising in the Bay of Bengal, about 150 kilometers west of Foul Island, on the morning of March 10, our dive-bomber plane units, including the new dive-bomber Burma piloted by Special Sergeant Major Kazuo Shanoiye, quickly caught up with the enemy transport which was instantly sunk by direct hits. All the Japanese bombers returned to their bases safely.

SHIBUSAWA NAMED JAPAN BANK HEAD

Viscount Succeeds Yuki Who Quits Governorship on Account of Illness

Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, has been appointed Governor of the same bank succeeding Toyotaro Yuki who tendered his resignation to Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata on March 17 on account of illness.

The matter was submitted to the Cabinet meeting on Saturday and upon approval was submitted to the Throne for Imperial sanction and was formally announced by the Cabinet at 3 p.m.

The Vice-Governor to succeed Mr. Shibusawa will be chosen by Finance Minister Ishiwata in consultation with the new Governor and will be formally installed in the post shortly.

Mr. Yuki is expected to remain in his posts of Adviser to the Cabinet and to the Finance Ministry.

With reference to the appointment of Vice-Governor Shibusawa as Governor of Bank of Japan, Finance Minister Ishiwata made the following statement:

"We have been notified by Mr. Yuki of his desire to resign from his post due to bad health. We very much regret his resignation but we had to take necessary procedures as circumstances demanded us to do so. As for the successor to the former Governor, we deemed Mr. Shibusawa as the best candidate and recommended him to the post."

The new Governor of the Bank of Japan is a grandson and heir of the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, known as the "Pillar of Japanese Finance." He is 49 years old. Upon graduation from the Economic Department of Tokyo Imperial University, Viscount Shibusawa entered the Yokohama Specie Bank where he remained for four years. On resigning he assumed the directorship of the Dai-Ichi Bank, which his distinguished grandfather founded. Later, he concurrently assumed chairmanship of the Tokyo Savings Bank. In 1932 Viscount Shibusawa was made managing director of the Dai-Ichi Bank and in 1936 was promoted to its vice-presidency. It was on March 14, 1942 that he was appointed Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan. Soon afterward, he was made Vice-President of the All-Japan Finance Control Association.

Viscount Shibusawa was instrumental in the great task of bringing about a merger of the Dai-Ichi Bank and Mitsui Bank, resulting in the founding of the Teikoku Bank, and the absorption of the One-Hundredth Bank by the Mitsubishi Bank.

NIPPON ACES DOWN 21 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT SILCHIR, ASSAM

Our Bomber Plane Units Also Effectively Raid Foe's Airfields at India Base

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 18.—Crack units of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force in a large formation attacked on March 11 the west and north airfields at Silchir in Assam, eastern India, shooting down a total of 21 enemy planes and heavily damaging the two airfields upon which the enemy air force depended as the advance bases for its counter-offensive against Burma.

Piercing through the darkness before dawn on March 11, our bomber plane units in a large formation soared over the aforesaid enemy's airfields and rained numerous substantial bombs on the runways and the nearby military installations, causing large fires to break out in eight places. Observing the rising columns of smoke and flames, all the Japanese planes returned to their bases.

Continuing their relentless assault, the new fighter plane units of the Japanese Army hopped off from X X base and roared into the skies above the Arakan mountain range and engaged in a furious aerial combat with the counter-attacking enemy fighters, promptly shooting down two A-30's.

The same fighter plane units of the Japanese Forces also zoomed over the airfield at Silchir, which they shot down 19 enemy P-51 fighters (of which five unconfirmed), out of about 30 enemy fighter planes that challenged the Japanese aviators. In this air combat, Corporal Shigeo Ishikawa of the Japanese Air Units met a glorious end when his plane was self-blasted.

3 Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 18.—Imperial Japanese Army Air Units shot down three enemy planes and damaged two others near XX airfield on March 11.

In excepting eight P-38 American fighters which came over XX airfield of the Japanese Forces, our Hayabusa Fighter Plane Units which were patrolling in the skies near that airfield immediately engaged the enemy in a furious duel. Captain Kawamoto, Lieutenant Nagashima and Corporal Kato shot down one enemy plane respectively, killing three and damaged two others.

P-49 Shot Down

Domei

HANOI, March 18.—Four P-40 fighters of the American air force in China carried out a low altitude attack in the vicinity of Phulang Thong, 60 kilometers north of Hanoi on March 9.

Promptly counter-attacking the raiders, the local Japanese Units damaged one of the fighters which fled enveloped in black smoke, quickly followed by the others.

Upon investigation later, it was found that the damaged raider had crashed north of Anchu, 100 kilometers northeast of Hanoi. The pilot, who apparently descended by parachute, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol after having become exhausted in trying to escape from the French Indo-China police.

Britain Desperate for Airmen

Domei

GENEVA, March 16.—"The flower of the British nation has been lost with British crews killed in action," declared Cyrill Falls in the Illustrated London News in referring to the losses in men suffered by the anti-Axis air forces during their raids on Europe. Falls stated that the British air force has already been forced to employ today young recruits from the British dominions.

French Air Casualties

Domei

VICHY, March 16.—Casualties totaling 21,000 and approximately 300,000 whose homes were damaged are reported from among the French people as a result of blind bombings of the anti-Axis air forces during 1943, according to the newspaper, Moniteur.

American Legislators Fear Relaxation By British of Pledge on Lend-Lease Act

Special

LISBON, March 17.—Members of both Houses of the American Congress, today, regarded with disfavor the diplomatic discussions to relax the British commitment to refrain from exporting materials similar to those obtained under the lend-lease program, according to a report received here.

Senator Patrick MacCarran, Democrat of Nevada, asserted, "It would be a complete violation of the spirit of the Lend-Lease Act."

Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat of New York and Chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, declared, "I won't stand for the relaxing of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's pledge."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, voicing his dissension said, "We should not permit countries receiving lend-lease goods to take away the markets of our own people," and Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Republican of Maine, stated, "it would be difficult for American people to understand such relaxation."

Asia Is Not Free Until Indians Liberated, Says Lin Yu-Tang at Calcutta University

Special

LISBON, March 17.—Lin Yu-tang, Chinese philosopher and author, in an address yesterday delivered at a meeting held at Calcutta University declared: "Asia cannot be free until the 400,000,000 Indians are free," according to a Calcutta dispatch.

Lin's comment on India was made in connection with his observation on the "inequality" between Asia and Europe during the last century which he attributed to "inequality of guns and weapons as well as Asia's backwardness in sociological and political organization."

The dispatch said that Lin en route to the United States from Chungking was delayed in Calcutta last week by an acute attack of gout and in spite of it accepted the university's invitation to speak before the students. He departed by plane today for the United States.

It is recalled that in his latest book, "Between Tears and Laughters", he scathingly denounced Anglo-American imperialism in Asia.

Press Comments

Saturday March 18

BRITISH PEOPLE WAVERING UNDER LUFTWAFFE BOMBING

ASAHI—The wavering of the Anglo-Americans, especially the British people, in the face of their Government's war leadership at this stage of decisive warfare, is proof that they are being exhausted by the protracted war. It is easy to imagine what disastrous effects the terrific bombing conducted by the Luftwaffe at such a critical moment must have had on the psychology of the British people and the present unsettled state of Britain is a sufficient indication of the moral defect in the anti-Axis armor.

Britain now is in a turmoil of labor disputes and strikes and criticisms against the Government. The political situation there is most delicate. The most noteworthy feature is the recent intensification of the condemnation of the Government's policy toward the Soviet Union. The focal point of the condemnation is the Polish issue. The uproar in the House of Commons following the war report of Prime Minister Churchill the other day, the criticisms of Anthony Eden's foreign policy in the magazine Economist, the undisguised tone of the press in general and the unrest among the refugee regimes are all rooted in the Polish issue.

The important point is that the long-repressed anti-Soviet sentiment has begun to overflow the dykes. We may perceive here a decided opposition in Britain to the formation of a second front and a policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union in consideration of the post-war European situation. Thus, the anti-Soviet factions in Britain have begun to rear their heads and to take to the offensive in criticisms of the Government, taking advantage of the delay in the European invasion and fumbling in the Government's war leadership on the eve of decisive warfare and the loosening of the people's morale on account of undue optimism. This clearly bespeaks the wavering of the Churchill Government's war leadership. It is only natural that the people's morale should relax where there is wavering of war leadership.

On the other hand, the British people know that their country has taken advantage of the lull gained by the German preoccupation with the Soviet Union to increase war production and to mass British and American armies. Churchill, moreover, has had the opportunity of leading the people in the direction of ending the war by a short decisive war. But he has lost such opportunities in the past and even today after the Teheran conference, he is engrossed in a diplomatic rivalry with the Soviet Union and thus is delaying the decisive war with Germany. As a result the people's attitude toward the war has been thrown out of gear.

The British people who were told by Churchill that a decisive war with Germany was drawing near are now being bewildered by the true facts of the war situation, namely, the difficulties besetting their country in this war, its lengthening and the evasion of decisive warfare on the part of their leaders. The people no longer know which way to turn. The extensive strike movement among British workers shows how weary they are becoming over the war and their uneasiness regarding their future. The retaliatory aerial bombardment conducted by the Luftwaffe at such a time is bound to shatter the optimism of the British people and increase their non-confidence in their Government.

WEST ASIA AND THE JEWISH ISSUE

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—Developments of the West Asiatic issue centering upon the dispute over establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine are attracting much attention. The geographical position of West Asia forming the political borderline between the Soviet Union and Anglo-American spheres of influence indicates the complexity of the factors giving rise to the Arabian issue. The fact that the United States is undisguisedly conducting its aggressions in West Asia suggests that the dispute between the Arabs and Jews is bound to grow more violent than ever.

It is clear that the United States in sending its Ambassador to Egypt Kirk to Saudi Arabia in the spring of 1942 to undertake the monopoly of the petroleum resources of West Asia was motivated not merely by economic considerations but also by a political ambition. The recent unrest in Palestine is due to the ardent desire on the part of the Arab nations to oust the unscrupulous Americans who are endeavoring to supersede the crafty British and to gain their racial independence.

The Palestine Jewish State Founding Bill presented by a Republican member of the United States Congress totally disregards the British "White Paper" pledge of 1939 to permit the limitation of the entry of Jews into the country. To be sure, Britain itself recently has become quite indifferent toward the keeping of its own pledge. At any rate, the advance of American influence among the Arabian nations which had been an exclusive British activities shows that the crumbling British power has no choice but to let matters take their course even in regard to the Arabian issue. Britain had attempted to make Egypt and Iraq to form a pan-Arabic league so as to prevent further encroachments by the United States but it has had to give way before the impact of the United States' advance armed with the Lend-Lease Act. Here, too, Britain has been compelled to make a political retreat in the face of American aggressions.

The Soviet Union has amazed the United States and Britain by recognizing the Badoglio regime and is said also to be negotiating with Iraq for the establishment of diplomatic relations. The Anglo-American camp is expressing dissatisfaction over the diplomatic activities of the Soviet Union but they have nothing to say regarding their own intrigues. The United States is apparently demanding the right to rule over the Arabian nations as the inheritor of the British legacy but the advance of the Soviets from the Mediterranean to West Asia is offering a check to that arbitrary movement. It is seen that the Arabian national movement to oust American influence is strengthening the unity among the Arabian nations in realization of the new stage that has come.

EFFECT OF BURMA CAMPAIGN

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, returned recently to Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt and the other American war leaders on the new phase of the war in the Pacific area. In an interview with the press after the parley, Nimitz said that judging from the experiences gained in the European theater of the war, air raids with task forces are ineffective and that Japan could only be beaten by attacks from bases in South China. Then, he revealed that the operations against the Marshalls and other islands in the Pacific war zone constitute a part of the campaign to open a road to the South China coast.

Nimitz might have received some satisfaction from the present war situation, but, as the person responsible for the drafting of America's Pacific war strategy, he must know that it would be impossible to attain his objective in face of the undefeatable position of the Japanese Navy and the iron defense being maintained by the Japanese Forces in the coastal areas of China.

The United States air force stationed in China has more than 400 front-line fighter and bomber planes but it is impossible to wage a large-scale offensive with such a meager force, especially in view of the fact that the supplies coming in from India to that air force are insufficient.

Moreover, for the success of such an operation, it is absolutely necessary to strengthen the Chungking forces, maintain the front-line air bases in China in face of the increasing Japanese raids, and launch a land offensive in full cooperation with the air force.

Thus, it has become urgent for Nimitz to have the Burma Road reopened, not only for the negative objective of saving Chungking from ruin but also for the so-called Nimitz offensive.

As a result, the anti-Axis is placing its hopes on Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia. But, what has been the result of Mountbatten's operations to date?

The British 7th Division has been smashed in the Sinzeiwwa basin in the Burma-India border area, and the 17th Division is now trapped within the iron encirclement ring of the Japanese Forces in the Chin Hill area and is facing annihilation. With this disastrous turn in the war situation for the anti-Axis, the United States public is now loudly criticizing Mountbatten and the negative attitude of the British.

Since the Casablanca Conference, the United States and Britain have held numerous meetings, but at each they have only revealed their conflicting war strategies. Now, things have come to a head with the defeat of Mountbatten's forces in the Indo-Burma border area and this development will have a tremendous effect on Nimitz' vaunted offensive.

More Taxes for Palestine

Special

LISBON, March 17.—To cover rising war costs and balance the threatening deficit, the British Government in Palestine has increased the number of indirect taxes and duties, it was announced today, according to a Jerusalem report. It is feared that the deficit for the next fiscal year will amount to 4,000,000 pound sterling.

FOE IN HOPEI AREA CRUSHED IN MOP-UP

Red, Bandit Troops Smashed In Lintzeli Clash; Reinforcements Routed

Domei

PEKING, March 17.—Launching mopping-up operations at dawn on March 9 against Chinese communist and bandit troops in central Hopei Province, a Japanese Unit fighting in concert with the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps on March 10 virtually annihilated an enemy unit numbering some 200 in the Lintzeli area.

An enemy detachment of about 300 soldiers was hurriedly dispatched to the scene, but was also completely routed by the Japanese Unit.

One hundred and eleven enemy dead were left behind, while 39 enemy soldiers were taken prisoner, including the battalion commander and chief of staff.

Three light machine guns, one grenade thrower, 47 rifles as well as 10 revolvers were also taken.

Meanwhile, another Japanese Unit carrying out punitive operations against Chinese communist and bandit troops in the area northwest of Hopei Province during February, accounted for 590 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefields besides capturing 56 enemy troops.

In addition, the Japanese Unit also demolished 39 enemy military installations and seized a large quantity of war trophies, including one light machine-gun, 101 rifles with 3,002 rounds of ammunition, 61 revolvers, one grenade thrower, one automatic rifle, 16 mines and various communication equipment, provisions and fodder.

Chungking Army Smashed By Arrangement With the Asahi

NANKING, March 17.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today released a weekly report on the war situation in China as follows:

"Japanese Army Air Units on March 11 and 14 under cover of darkness, repeatedly attacked five of the enemy's important strategic bases, thus shattering his attempt to make stealthy moves.

"On March 11, our units attacked Kweilin and set ablaze the enemy's military facilities in the city and also 11 of the large-sized planes which were on the ground.

"On March 14, our units repeatedly carried out destructive raids against Hengyang, Suichuan, Kweilin, Chaching, Wuchow, blasting in all six large-sized planes aground and also smashed the attached military facilities as well as the runways at those bases. Thus, considerable damage was inflicted upon the enemy.

"All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

"Again, the Japanese Army continuing punitive operations, on March 11, caught up with the Chungking new fourth army which was making stealthy moves in the sector east of Hwangchiatan, and annihilated the major portion of it."

Our Units Encircle Foe's 17th Division In Sector of Tidim

(Continued From Page 1)

forests that are full of the mystery of ages.

The enemy is in a mad stampede, his preoccupation being how to escape as he is being intercepted on the flank and in the rear.

The enemy whose retreat has been cut off by the advance of the Matsuo and Kobayashi Units which dominated his flank at several points on the Kaladan and Pee Rivers is wandering aimlessly here and there with death staring him in the face.

The X X Unit forming the main force of our army which has been advancing continuously since it went into action, has since March 14 been pushing northward across the valley of the Pee River toward X X, stronghold of the enemy, at a rapid pace, ca ching and destroying as it goes enemy remnants which are struggling to escape in their reliance on goods dropped by airmen.

Encircling Move Starts
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 17.—Operations to encircle and destroy the main force of the British 17th Division in Tonzan and Tidim have been started by our crack units and the Indian National Army in close collaboration.

The Indian National Army, working with the Japanese Forces, is pressing hard upon the enemy which is in fierce and dogged resistance and hand-to-hand fighting is developing everywhere.

The enemy's large force in Tidim and Leilon has had its retreat cut off completely and is in a state of great confusion. From the morning of March 15, the British troops have been attempting to escape in motor cars, leaving the Indians to fate.

On the other hand, the enemy units manning the line of forts at Kennedy Peak and Demro in front of Fort White are powerless before our heavy artillery units, which are keeping up a terrific bombardment and the enemy is gradually retreating in the direction of Tidim. The entire extent of the Chin Hills area is resounding with guns and battle cries.

Admits Japanese Advance

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—Admitting the advance of the Japanese Forces in the Chin Hills area, the anti-Axis headquarters of Southeastern Asia in its communique issued today regarding the war situation on the central firing line declared that the Japanese Forces in the area north of Tidim as well as in the Kabaw Valley in the Chin Hills area are continuing their advance.

Enemy Abandons Penssau

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—Headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, in a war communique issued today, admitted that anti-Axis troops stationed in the Fort Hertz sector in Northern Burma have been compelled to abandon Penssau, near Spuram, and that in the Kabaw Valley area the Japanese Forces are still continuing their northward advance, it is reported from New Delhi.

Control of Andaman, Nicobar Isles By Japanese Thwarts Foe's Drives

Both Islands Are Important Strategic Bases in Stemming Mountbatten's Naval Forces From Setting Up Foothold in Bay of Bengal

By KESAJU KUBOTA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN AREA.—In order to secure control over the air and the sea in the Bay of Bengal, it is necessary to set up a foothold on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as was often declared over the radio by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia.

With the progress of the war in the Burmese area, the strategic importance of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has increased immensely. To realize the vain dream of invading the Japanese mainland from the Chinese continent, Mountbatten has mobilized a large air force in the Burmese area scheming to recapture the Burma Road.

However, having recently repeated the "Arakan Tragedy," in the operations along the Mayu River against the crack Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army, Mountbatten is now pointing his spearhead toward the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the idea of retrieving his loosses by resorting to the use of naval forces.

On many occasions, Mountbatten exaggerated the importance of naval offensives in Bengal waters, declaring over the radio that a large-scale mobilization of naval forces to the Bay of Bengal would enable the British to conquer the Arakan range. Should the enemy launch a sinister drive for the control of the Bay of Bengal, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands will have to play a vital role as an indispensable bastion to guard the abundant natural resources available in Greater East Asia.

The interval of two years which have elapsed since the advance of the Japanese Forces in March, 1942 has seen the completion of an iron wall around the Bay of Bengal region. This and the line of fortifications in the western part of Europe which is defended by Field-Marshal Gerd von Rundsted of our ally, Germany, are regarded as forming the two greatest lines of fortifications in the world.

The line of fortifications in the Bay of Bengal region stretches from the southern extremity of Burma to the northern extremity of Sumatra, and is 1,700 kilometers long. It is made up of more than 210 islands which form stepping-stones.

Chief among these islands are the northern, central, southern and small Andaman Islands in the Andaman group, and Car Nicobar, Nancowry, and Great Nicobar Islands in the Nicobar group. These islands are all small, each being less than 1,000 kilometers square. They are in a state of greater development than any other island with Port Blair, the principal port of the Andaman group, situated on one of them.

South Andaman Island is approximately 900 kilometers square, which is about the size of Sado Island in Japan. With all of these islands, excepting Car Nicobar Island, covered with jungles, there is no flat piece of land fit to be used as an air base.

The Bay of Bengal which forms an iron wall of defense is now the theater of warfare of our Navy Air Force. Even though the enemy may succeed in landing troops on any one of these islands, he will be prevented from laying out air bases because of geographical conditions. He would also find it most difficult to advance from one island to the next, and would only fall an easy prey to our Navy Air Force.

Fuehrer's Headquarters
March 17

The enemy after furious air attacks made a fresh thrust against Cassino with New Zealand, Indian and French troops, supported by strong artillery and tank formations. An enemy fighting group that had succeeded in penetrating the city was immediately thrown out again by our parachutists and heavy fighting is still continuing. There are no reports of military operations of importance from the other sectors of the Italian Front.

Our bomber formation last night attacked enemy ships off Nettuno and the harbor district sinking one transport of 6,500 tons, while one enemy destroyer and one large landing vessel as well as two transports totaling 9,000 tons were severely damaged. Moreover, hits were scored on the quaysides, harbor installations and on so-called interim landing vessels.

American bombers with a strong fighter escort penetrated southern Germany yesterday noon and dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on numerous places, especially Augsburg and Ulm. Our anti-aircraft defense forces despite the difficult defense conditions succeeded in destroying 36 planes including 23 four-engined bombers.

British planes bombed Western Germany last night.

Dents Ironed Out

On the Kerch bridgehead, enemy attacks made yesterday were unsuccessful under the cover of artificial fog and local dents achieved by the Soviets were ironed out.

All Soviet attacks launched against our bridgehead at Nokolayev were also frustrated and heavy casualties were inflicted upon the enemy.

Further toward the north, our artilleries and bombers foiled all enemy attempts to cross the Bug River and on the middle Bug in the Ukraine, embittered fighting is progressing with enemy forces that advanced across the river.

At Vinnitsa, in the area of Proskurov and east of Tarnopol our troops in heavy defensive and offensive fighting offered successful resistance.

North of Dubnow and in the region south of the Pripjet marshes, the Soviets renewed their heavy attacks but were repulsed.

In other sectors of the Eastern Front, the Soviets attacked Nevel, Ostrov and Narva, and the Latvian SS Volunteer Formation successfully warded off the enemy attacks.

In the far north, there was reconnaissance activity on both sides in the Louhis and Kandalaksha sectors.

JUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN CAIRO FACES COLLAPSE

King Peter May Form Military Committee to Replace Puritch Setup

Special

BERLIN, March 17.—The collapse of the Jugoslav exiled government in Cairo under Premier Dr. Bozidar. Puritch is believed in London to be imminent, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the Observer, a British paper.

Dr. Branco Cubrilovitch, member of the Serbian Agrarian Party, and Stanoye Simitch, Jugoslav Ambassador to Moscow, are mentioned as the most likely candidates for premiership.

It is understood that the real point of the issue is the relationship between the exiled government in Cairo and the National Liberation Movement in Jugoslavia under the leadership of Marshal Joseph Brozovich "Tito," the correspondent said.

In certain quarters in Jugoslavia it is suggested that an agreement between King Peter and General Tito will be reached, and the King will replace the Puritch government with a "military committee" which will deal only with military matters, leaving political questions to be discussed between King Peter and the provisional government set up last autumn in Jugoslavia by Tito.

It is difficult, however, to see how this step will contribute toward the solution of the present constitutional deadlock, the correspondent concluded.

CHUNGKING'S RIFT WITH REDS WIDENS

Chiang Seen Caught Between Anglo-U.S. Invasion and Communist Menace

Special

SHANGHAI, March 15.—Commenting on the tension prevailing between Chungking and Communist forces in the vicinity of Yenan, the Chunghua Jih Pao in yesterday's editorial predicted that it would never develop into an open clash as it was "nothing but one of the dramatic changes hitherto marking their relations which had, in turn, been both intimate and hostile."

Knowing very well that they are far inferior to Chungking in military strength, the Chinese Communists always appealed to Chiang Kai-shek to suspend military operations as soon as their forces were cornered, the paper explained, adding that on the other hand, Chungking, realizing that the Anglo-American Powers considered the war with Japan of primary importance, did not wish to come to a head-on collision with the Chinese Communists. Furthermore the paper declared that Chungking considered it advisable to tolerate the Reds in order to maintain friendly relations with Moscow.

The editorial asserted, "Existing relations between Chungking and the Communists can be regarded as those between the Reds and Anglo-American imperialism. In fact developments between International Communists and the Anglo-Americans have become the sole factor in determining Chungking-Communist relations."

Peace between Chungking and the Communists is favorable to the latter, who, under cover of the united front of the Chinese nation are able to assert themselves and expand their influence but it is unfavorable to China and the security of the world, declared the Chinese daily.

So long as Chungking adhered to its anti-Japanese policy, it was forced to tolerate the Chinese Reds and make vain attempts to guard them, said the paper. It continued to say that as long as Chungking was unable to free itself from Anglo-American fetters it had to pacify the Reds.

The editorial stressed that "Chungking was now between two fires, between the Anglo-American invasion and the Communist menace. The only way for Chungking to save itself and China was to leave the Anglo-American camp and realize total Sino-Japanese peace."

According to information reaching here from the hinterland, the Chungking-Communist rift has taken a turn for the worse as both parties brought in new plans in their struggle for control of northwest China. The information revealed that the Chinese Reds recently adopted the "10-20-70 new forward policy," under which they will use 10 per cent of their power to deal with Japan, 20 per cent for protection of their bases and the remaining 70 per cent for expansion of their influence.

In order to counteract the new strategy mapped out by the Chinese Reds, Chungking is putting into practice the dual policy of political and military pressure, carrying on political negotiations with the Communists and simultaneously effecting an encirclement offensive.

Burmese Villagers Lauded for Capture Of American Officer

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 18.—In recognition of their exploit in capturing an American officer, Commander XX of the Imperial Japanese Air Force in Burma granted a written commendation to the Burmese villagers on March 15. It was on March 11 when Mong The, the head of a village in the southern Shan State, and his villagers captured an American officer, who had hidden himself in the jungle after his plane had been shot down by Japanese fighters after an abortive attempt to raid X X with three other P-38's. The Burmese villagers immediately brought the enemy captive to the Japanese Army.

FRENCH PUPPET REGIME THREATENED BY CRISIS

Special

LISBON, March 17.—The tension within the French Committee of National Liberation, headed by General Charles De Gaulle, which arose from differences of opinion between Interior Minister Emmanuel D'Astier and the Advisory Committee, now threatens to grow into a crisis, according to a report from Algiers.

D'Astier has already offered to resign, and in lengthy conversations with De Gaulle he spoke in favor of appointing Communist members to the Algiers' committee. However, his scheme was sharply opposed by the moderate members of the committee, the same dispatch added.

Finance Minister Merdes France has also offered to resign. However, his step is said to have been caused by differences of opinion on financial matters.

ROOSEVELT SCORED BY ITALIAN JOURNAL

Blasts U.S. Leader's Unjustified Claim That Rome Is a Military Target

Special

LISBON, March 16.—A sharp charge was hurled today by the Giornale D'Italia, an Italian newspaper, against President Roosevelt's recent statement that Rome is a military target, according to a report received here.

"Steps had been taken to avoid the stationing of troops in the open city of Rome which does not even possess an anti-air raid defense system," the paper claimed.

The journal also pointed to the manner in which the German forces had treated Cairo and Athens which had been regarded as open cities despite the fact that they were not without military importance.

In Cairo, the paper declared, the anti-Ax's command had set up its headquarters, while Athens was the seat of the belligerent Greek Government.

Referring to Roosevelt's allegation on the increase of traffic in Rome, the Giornale D'Italia said that the city of 2,000,000 inhabitants only 50 kilometers behind the front-lines could not avoid such an occurrence. The heavy traffic in Rome was the result of the immense civilian demands under war conditions, the paper concluded.

Hull Replies to Pope

Special

LISBON, March 13.—Answering Pope Pius XII, who pleaded yesterday for the preservation of Rome on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of his coronation, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, today, asserted that the anti-Axis forces in Italy "are dealing primarily with considerations of military necessity," it is reported from Washington.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Americans had bombed and shelled the Benedictine Monastery on Mount Cassino despite the fact that not one German soldier was within the premises, and that American planes have been bombing Rome indiscriminately.

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March 20th Release

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ORGAN ESTABLISHED TO RECLAIM LAND

Will Procure Materials Necessary for Manchoukuo's Agricultural Development

A headquarters to encourage the urgent reclamation project in Manchoukuo has been established in the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs with Toshio Imayoshi, Director of the Manchoukuo Affairs Bureau, as chief.

The new organ will maintain close relations with the various Government offices and organizations concerned and manage the procurement of materials necessary for Manchoukuo's vast agricultural undertaking, supplying of machinery and tools and other businesses related to the project.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining new materials and machinery at present, the office will endeavor to utilize idle installations to the fullest possible extent and also borrow necessary materials from plants in Japan engaged in agricultural development so that Manchoukuo's large-scale plan may be executed without a hitch.

The staff at the headquarters will be composed of 13 secretaries chosen from among the officials of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and members of other organizations concerned; six councilors and four advisers.

The newly-established body held its first general meeting at 4:30 p.m. on Saturday at the official residence of the Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, attended by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and other officials.

Farm Project Decided

Domei

HSINKING, March 17.—With the construction of office buildings for the Manchou Farmland Development Company already started, Manchoukuo is busily making various preparations for the speedy development of farmland in order to fulfill its role in the gigantic task of securing complete self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in Japan, Manchoukuo, and China.

The development of the required farmland in Manchoukuo is to be finished within two years. Since the area of the farmland to be newly developed in Manchoukuo covers 6,000,000 chobu (one chobu equals approximately two acres), it will be a great undertaking. The total area of land convertible into farmland throughout Manchoukuo is 20,000,000 chobu. The 6,000,000 chobu of farmland which is to be developed in accordance with the present plan, is equal to the areas of Kyushu and Shikoku put together.

It is no easy task to develop 6,000,000 chobu of new farmland within two years during wartime. Certain difficulties must be overcome such as the gathering of materials, funds, labor, and services of experts required for the prosecution of such a gigantic plan. In this connection, the authorities of Japan and Manchoukuo are working in close cooperation to ensure success. Manchoukuo authorities, especially, are exercising their utmost efforts to secure the supply of required labor through the mobilization of the Labor Service Corps and other resources of manpower.

In Manchoukuo, this large-scale project is to be prosecuted under the guidance of Government authorities headed by Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Department, who is in charge of the various organizations responsible for the development of new farmland throughout Manchoukuo. The establishment of the Manchou Farmland Development Company and others will accelerate the speedy prosecution of the gigantic task now underway.

AZAD HIND MINISTER GLAD TO SERVE CAUSE IN BURMA

Lieutenant-Colonel Chatterji Leaves Shonan for Special Duties at Headquarters

Domei

SHONAN, March 17.—"All roads lead to Burma and from Burma toward India and on to Delhi," declared Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Chatterji, Finance Minister of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in an interview prior to his departure for Burma today.

He expressed keen enthusiasm on being called upon to serve "nearer home" and to take a much more active part in the campaign that is in progress.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chatterji, who is concurrently Secretary-General of the Indian Independence League Headquarters, has been ordered by Subhas Chandra Bose to proceed to Burma on special duty at the headquarters of the Provisional Government.

Author and Translators

Toyoo Iwata, the author of "The Navy" appearing currently in the Monday edition of the Nippon Times, was visited one day last week by Abdullah Kamel, a Malai youth, seeking permission to translate the famed novel into the Malaian language. He was accompanied by Miss Kumiko Takagi who translated the work into English. Photo: Miss Takagi, Novelist Iwata and Mr. Kamel.

Malaian Youth to Translate Nippon Books So That Malais Can Grasp Japanese Spirit

By KAY OHARA

To translate Japanese books into the Malaian language and thus help his people get a firmer grasp of the ideals and spirit of Japan, is the aim of a Malaian youth, Abdullah Kamel, formerly editor of the Shonan "Berita Malai" and the "Semangat Asia," who is now on a visit to Japan. He has already started the translation of "Nikudan," a book written some forty years ago by Lieutenant Sakurai, and hopes soon to begin work on the translation of the recently published "The Navy" by Toyoo Iwata.

Last week Mr. Kamel called on Mr. Iwata, the author of "The Navy," to obtain permission to translate the novel into Malaian. Permission was gladly granted by Mr. Iwata, but being unable to read the Japanese original Mr. Kamel will base his work on the English translation by Miss Kumiko Takagi which is currently appearing in the Monday issue of the Nippon Times.

Regarding his project, Mr. Kamel had the following to say: "For some time, while I was still in Shonan, I had been thinking that it would be a splendid idea if a few really good Japanese books, novels or other literature, could be translated into the Malaian language so that they could be read by all classes of our people. Through reading such books, I think the real Japanese spirit can be grasped more fully and quickly by the Malaians than through any other way.

"Of course the quickest and best thing is to come to Japan and see the country and the people for oneself but all of us cannot be so fortunate," he added with a smile.

English translations of Japanese books, however, were hard to find in Shonan. One of the first things Mr. Kamel did, therefore, after his arrival in Japan was to make a round of the bookshops for such translations, and among the several he choose was "Nikudan."

In explaining his choice, Mr. Kamel said: "Of all the countless number of books I have read in my life-time, I was never so impressed as with "Nikudan." It isn't the style in which it is written so much as the spirit of the Japanese soldier which is so faithfully portrayed by the author.

"You in Japan who are born with this spirit will probably find it hard to understand that there are many people in this world who are ignorant of its very existence," he went on. "I myself had no idea that it existed to such a degree until I came to Japan and saw for myself the spiritual strength of the people, their solidarity, their oneness of purpose.

"I think the reading of a few books, like 'Nikudan,' will go a long way toward opening the eyes of our people, especially those of our youths, to the existence of a new world and will help to weld us closer together."

Concerning his choice of "The Navy" for his second work of translation upon which he hopes to start soon, Mr. Kamel explained that the hero of this novel, Masato Tani, seemed to him the perfect model of youthful patriotism and was another illustration of the inborn spirit of duty to country and the Emperor inherent in every Japanese.

"I confidently hope that it will prove as great an inspiration, and bring renewed hope and courage to the hearts of our youth, as it has already been for me," he said. "Under foreign rule we had no ambition or lofty ideals and so our spirit has been in a state of lethargy all these years. We are gradually beginning to wake up, but I would like to see the process taking place more quickly."

"Bushido," by Dr. Nitobe, is being translated into Malaian in Shonan, Mr. Kamel explained, and it would probably be ready soon for publication. After his translation of both "Nikudan" and "The Navy," which he hopes to complete during the next three months, Mr. Kamel will embark on the translation of other Japanese books. These, however, he has not yet chosen.

"I hope to be able to stay in Japan for some months yet, so I am taking my time," he said. "For the more I see of Japan, the more impressed I become and the more I like the country and the people. In fact, I send jottings of my everyday impressions and experiences to the press in Shonan so that friends may enjoy them with me."

OBATA GETS NEW POST

Made Director-General of Rule-Aid Association

Churyo Obata, Director-General of the Association for Service to the State through Industry, was appointed on Saturday Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association to succeed Tsurukichi Maruyama who has been appointed Governor of Miyagi Prefecture.

Mr. Obata hails from Osaka Prefecture and is 52 years old. Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University, Mr. Obata joined the Sumitomo Concern. He was made vice-president of the Planning Board in August, 1940. He became the Director-General of the Industry Service Association in November of 1941 to succeed Michio Yuzawa who assumed the Home portfolio.

WAR LABOR FRONT TO BE SYSTEMIZED

Government Also Decides to Encourage Enrollment Into Women's Service Corps

The Government, at Saturday's Cabinet meeting, decided on two vital measures for systematizing the war labor front and for bolstering the system of Women's Volunteer Labor Service Corps and the particulars of these programs were announced by the Board of Information at 2 p.m. the same day.

The former program is featured by (1) Readjustment of labor system, (2) Retraining of experienced workers, (3) Improvement of living conditions for laborers, and (4) Rationalization of employment.

To achieve these objectives, army ranking system and military discipline will be introduced in armament factories and plants and for other war industries, to attain smooth functioning of labor.

The latter measure provides for the principals of schools, leaders of young women's organizations and other bodies to actively encourage the enrollment of young women in the Women's Voluntary Labor Service Corps.

The members of the Corps will be chosen from among the women registered in the National Registration Book, with particular care being given as to their health and domestic responsibilities. Women engaged in agriculture are excluded from the enrollment.

SCIENTISTS IN JAVA HELP WAR SCIENCE

Make Notable Contributions to Enhancement of Fighting Power by Discoveries

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 17.—Contributing to a large extent toward the enhancement of Japan's fighting power, Japanese scientists with the aid of native colleagues, achieved numerous discoveries through strenuous investigations for the conversion of Java's natural resources into vital war materials during the two years following the Dutch surrender. In achieving these successes they had to overcome various obstacles including the scarcity of advanced research facilities. Yet, among their achievements so far, are some which may be rated as epochal in world science. They include the revolutionizing of a substitute for Canadian balsam vital for microscopes, the perfection of a process for the extraction of potassium from cheaply available ore and the discovery of certain bacteria as a medium for the processing of a certain vital war material. The center of Japanese scientific efforts for Java is the "Java Scientific Technique Chamber" which was created last August within the Military Administration. The Chamber directs the work at 15 scientific institutes on the island in accordance with a comprehensive, systematic plan. The creation of this Chamber is resulting in the acceleration of the conversion of Java's scientific technique toward the goal of the successful prosecution of the war.

The Chamber sponsors frequent liaison conferences between the 15 institutions and also maintains research committees dealing with all phases of wartime science including tests with rubber, ceramics, potassium, iron, the manufacturing of fuels, lubricating oils, paints, paper fibers, and greases. Emphasis is placed by those committees on the conversion of such superabundant items as raw rubber into most important materials thereby achieving self-sufficiency on the island. Research institutes dealing with agriculture have been concentrated at Bogor whose famed Botanical Gardens are affording the greatest facilities for research in this branch. Emphasis is also being placed on the improvement of rice cultivation, cotton, ramie, roselle hemp, and other fibrous plants, and castor plant growing. The development of quinine manufacture as suited for wartime purposes is also the aim of the Bogor experts.

Epochal Success Achieved

The research institute Pasoeroean achieved an epochal success in a fermentation method related to vital war materials. Bandoeng, meanwhile, is the center of the research in the mining and manufacturing industry. Its geological research station with its well-equipped museum is the source of valuable data on the development of mineral resources not only in Java but also in Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes. To this institution goes the credit for discovering a commercially practical process of extracting potassium from an ore which abounds in Java. This institute is also responsible for the evolution of a simplified process of iron manufacturing from low-grade ores. Bandoeng's textile experimental station, meanwhile, has distinguished itself by experiments in turning out substitute textiles and dyestuffs from materials available in Java.

The mass production of the above materials is already underway, promising an early realization of clothing self-sufficiency on the island. Sericulture is also entering a commercial stage, while high-quality paper is being made at a number of factories scattered in Java, thanks to the Bandoeng researchers. The materials experimental station, on the other hand, succeeded in perfecting methods for processing iron from iron sand and lubricating oil from rubber, while the tropical science research station, also in Bandoeng, is credited with the discovery of various chemical materials and medicines for tropical diseases. A survey of the above achievements indicates that Java is now entering an era of advanced manufacturing industry relying on raw materials—a development never dreamt of under Dutch rule.

East Asia Round-Up

Sultan Makes Donation

Domei

KLUANG, March 18.—A donation of ¥500 was made on March 15 by Sultan Ibrahim of Johore to the president of the Malai Welfare Association here. In a message accompanying the donation, the Sultan urged all members of the association to serve the Japanese Military Administration authorities and their community to the best of their ability.

Heads Nippon Association

Domei

DAVAO March 18.—Denjiro Kato, Japanese Consul-General in Davao, has concurrently assumed the presidency of the Davao Japanese Residents' Association, which post had been left unfilled since the resignation of Major-General Shozo Motokawa sometime ago.

Japanese Schools Popular

Domei

MANILA, March 18.—Filipino parents in increasing numbers are applying for enrollment of their children in the Japanese national schools in the Philippines in order that the next generation of the Filipinos may be imbued with the lofty Japanese ideals.

Handicraft Courses Set

Domei

SINGARADJA, March 18.—Handicraft courses will be established in the various schools in this region by the cultural and educational authorities. The boys will receive training in making bags from coconut shell fiber, while the girls will be taught to spin cotton threads contributing thereby to the development of the cotton industry.

Cultivating Castor Plants

Domei

SHONAN, March 18.—A "Castor Plant Sowing Week" campaign will be launched in Malai on March 20 by all the communities residing here. At present, approximately 100 acres of land in Shonan and neighboring islands are under castor oil plant cultivation.

Puericultural Center Opening

Special

MANILA, March 18.—The women unit of the Kalibapi has decided to open shortly the Pasig Puericultural Center at Pasig, Rizal Province.

Opening Welfare Stations

Special

MANILA, March 18.—Welfare stations organized by the Manila Department of Health and Welfare are slated to be opened throughout the city in April.

Consulate Branches Opened

Special

MANILA, March 18.—The Japanese Consulate-General in Manila announced yesterday the opening of consulate branches in Legaspi, Albay Province, as well as in Iloilo and Bacolod, Negros Occidental Province.

More Roads Finished

Domei

LEGASPI, March 17.—National, provincial, municipal and rural roads in Albay Province are being put into shape to facilitate the transportation of farm commodities to trading centers. Most of the roads were destroyed by the retreat of the USAFFE in their scorched earth policy.

Rico River Completed

Domei

MANILA, March 17.—A "man-made" river, called Sapang Abias (Rico River) has been completed at San Matias in Guagua, Pampanga Province, to aid in the irrigation of rice fields.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1944

The Soviet Recognition of Badoglio

The recent establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Badoglio regime in Italy has evoked another wave of anti-Soviet sentiment in the United States and Britain. What the eventual implications of this latest Soviet move may turn out to be still remain to be seen, but it is already clear that Italy has been added to the regions like Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Turkey where Soviet interests and Anglo-American ambitions are already in conflict.

On the surface, the Soviet action seems straightforward enough. The Badoglio regime capitulated and went over to the Anglo-American side. What could be more natural than for the Soviet Union, as an ally of Britain and the United States, to accord formal recognition to this new associate? But the complication arises from the fact that the Anglo-American attitude toward the Badoglio regime has been far from consistent. While utilizing the Badoglio regime as a convenient tool in their military campaign, Britain and the United States have refused to accord it any regular status. While promising to respect the political aspirations of the Italian people, Britain and the United States have sometimes treated the Badoglio regime as an ally, sometimes as a vanquished enemy, but always retaining effective political control in the hands of their own military administration. They have encouraged dissident factions like the group under Count Carlo Sforza to intrigue against Badoglio to keep Italy divided and in turmoil all the better to enable them to retain their effective control. Churchill has even intimated that at some convenient future time, as for instance upon the fall of Rome, Britain and the United States, after having squeezed Badoglio of all the utility he possessed, would throw him aside in favor of some other puppet who would be more useful in the new phase of developments. But the Soviet action in according formal recognition to the Badoglio regime distinctly cramps the machinations of the Anglo-American intriguers.

Consequently the Americans and British are bitter in their criticisms of the Soviet action. They cannot admit the real reason for their resentment, so they accuse the Soviet Union of having broken the unity which was supposedly achieved at Teheran, of taking an independent step without consulting the United States and Britain. What they dare not admit is that there never was any real unity between them and the Soviet Union to be broken. All along it has been obvious that the aim of Anglo-American diplomacy was to check Soviet influence everywhere to give free rein to their own ambitions. The Soviet recognition of Badoglio did not break any unity, for no unity existed; it merely is another evidence of the inherent conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp.

Of course it cannot be imagined that the Soviet Government was motivated solely by any deep consideration for the worth of the Badoglio regime. Of course this latest move will, by confounding the Anglo-American program in Italy, serve to strengthen Soviet influence in the Mediterranean region at the expense of Britain and the United States. But it was a move which Britain and the United States themselves only invited through their betrayal of the Soviet Union on the Second Front issue, through their machinations against the Soviet Union in the Polish question, and through their covert opposition to Soviet policies everywhere throughout the world. Little cause have they to accuse the Soviet Union of betraying them when the total sum of all their policies have been in opposition to Soviet interests.

As long as the present war continues, it is hardly to be imagined that there will be any open break between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp. But the bitter recriminations now being hurled by the Americans and the British against the Soviets over the Badoglio issue illustrate once again how extensive are the areas of conflict between these supposed allies.

Even Sumner Welles

Sumner Welles, former American Under Secretary of State, has openly criticized the action of the State Department in suspending diplomatic relations with the Argentine Government newly headed by General Edelmiro Farrell. Welles, according to reports, said: "To those of us who are convinced that security and progress of the Americas depend upon the maintenance of inter-American solidarity, the steps taken recently by the Department of State are profoundly disturbing . . . The Department of State has now instructed our ambassador to 'refrain from entering into official relations with the new regime pending developments.' It has openly been taking the lead in attempting to induce other American governments to adopt the same course. These actions smack of coercion."

For even Welles to make the blunt charge against the State Department that its actions "smack of coercion" means that the pressure being brought to bear by the United States Government on the Farrell regime to take more aggressive measures against the Axis must indeed be of too drastic a nature even for Americans to accept. It is significant in this connection that the Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph stated a few days ago that Lord Halifax, the British ambassador to Washington, was being consulted constantly by the State Department for "dramatic moves" to be taken jointly by the two countries to restore anti-Axis prestige and force a showdown in South America once and for all. He said rigorous economic sanctions and even an air and naval blockade of Argentina were being talked of in Washington as immediate possibilities.

Furthermore, that the story of the Daily Telegraph correspondent cannot be dismissed as altogether speculatory was indicated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull himself at his press conference on Friday. Asked if the United States Government had under consideration a drastic program of economic sanctions against Argentina, Hull evasively said that the "Department would not go into that sort of report today."

Obviously what Sumner Welles had in mind when he made his stinging attack on the State Department's suspension of diplomatic relations with Argentina was the recent statement of Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., during Hull's vacation, that the United States Government would not enter into official relations with the Farrell regime of Argentina until it took certain steps in the interests of what he described as hemispheric security which he claimed Argentina "had not done in the past." By that, he implied that the United States Government was not satisfied with the severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis by the preceding Ramirez Government. Among other things, Stettinius said Argentina might help toward the "security" of the Americas by interning diplomats of the Axis countries who were still at liberty in Argentina. Such a demand, as Welles maintains, is certainly intervention in the domestic affairs of Argentina. By its severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis, Argentina already had submitted to the pressure from the Colossus of the North. But this has not ended the pressure on Argentina.

Sumner Welles' broadsides at the State Department with regard to the Argentine situation are highly significant because while he was Under Secretary of State, and acting Secretary of State on Hull's frequent trips for his health, Welles had virtually a free hand in dealing with the relations with Latin-American countries and pursued a firm policy. It was he that was largely responsible for Chile's break with the Axis. Then he dictated a policy of pressure on Argentina so that the latter would abandon its policy of strict neutrality but he never quite succeeded. He himself was guilty of meddling in the affairs of the Latin-American countries.

For that reason, it is interesting that he is now insisting that the State Department adhere to the policy of "non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other American republics" which he avers is the "foundation upon which President Roosevelt has built up the good neighbor policy." It is but proof that even to Welles, now that he is no longer in the Administration, the high-handed policy of the United States Government toward its weaker "sister republics" is too revolting to stomach.

The Riches of the South

Great Possibilities for Future Expansion in Large Variety of Agricultural Resources

By SEI SUZUKI
(From the Taiheiyo)

The Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia possesses abundant resources necessary for military purposes as well as for the livelihood of the people. In enumerating the most important agricultural products, rice, rubber, quinine (cinchona), kapok, pepper, and others occupy a world position. There are also countless other resources which are produced abundantly within the area of Greater East Asia, such as cassava (tapioca), maize, peanuts, soya-bean, and green pea; sugar-cane, coconuts, palm oil, sesame; the spicy nutmeg, aloes-wood, cinnamon, the coarse and strong fibrous sisal and marg, as well as the soft fibrous products of the ramie, the flax and the common hemp; and tea, coffee, and tobacco.

Rice

The staple food of Greater East Asia is represented by rice. In other words, the six of the world's principal rice producing regions, China, India, Japan (including Chosen and Taiwan), Burma, French Indo-China, the East Indies, and Thailand are included within the Region. Moreover, besides the above-mentioned countries the Philippines is also an important producer, as well as Malai, where rice planting occupies an extremely important part of its agriculture.

The total amount produced in these various regions is very great, but as they all have large populations which consume rice as their staple food, it cannot be said that in all of the above-mentioned regions there is a surplus supply, especially in Malai, where the rate of self sufficiency of rice remains at around 35 per cent. However, French Indo-China, Thailand, and Burma are great rice exporting countries, their exports aggregating about 45,000,000 koku. The greater part was sent to Malai, the East Indies, the Philippines, China, India, and even to Japan. A certain amount was also formerly exported to Europe and America.

Other Cereals

Originally maize was introduced and imported from the new continent. And inasmuch as it was well suited to the Southern climate, and its method of cultivation being also very simple, its production was taken up by the native peoples. Consequently, maize is cultivated by preference by the farmers of all the regions of the South. At present it is produced in fairly large quantities in French Indo-China, the East Indies, Burma, and the Philippines and is an important food resource.

Also, cereals such as millet, barnyard grass, and others are also cultivated in small quantities in all the lands of East Asia. The degree of successful harvesting of these cereals is very high. Thus, they compose self-supplying food products of the native races of the South.

Varieties of beans, soya-beans, red beans, peanuts, banbara ground-nuts, the cow-peas, green peas, Lima beans, and others, too, are cultivated in all the regions.

The most highly important aliment resource within the region is starch food, an outstanding one being the cassava. In planting it, there is no necessity to select the soil and it is comparatively simple to cultivate. Moreover, as its harvesting is stable, it is a food product most suitable to the peoples of the South. But there are two varieties of cassava, the bitter, stringent variety and the sweet, aromatic one. In the former there are many poisonous ingredients, and it is not suitable for any other uses than for making starch. Consequently, for other objectives the sweet and aromatic variety should be cultivated.

Arrow-root is also very important as starch food, which is widely found. And a number of varieties of potatoes, such as sweet potatoes, taroes, yams, and others are also extensively cultivated in the South. Together with the aforesaid cassava they are indispensable food of the populace.

Some sago palms are cultivated too, but for the most part they are found growing wild in Molluccas and New Guinea, and are important feeds of the Papuan tribes. Their value as starch food is very high, and as a food resource of the Southern regions, it is prominently important.

Sugar

Sugar is produced in all the regions of the South, but in the past it was established as an industry in Java, the Philippines, and Taiwan. Approximately one-half of the world production is found within the regions of East Asia.

The sugar industry of Java underwent a very remarkable development during recent years. The greatest cause for this was the developing of superior sugar cane and the improvement of the technique of cultivation. But we must not overlook the fact that the securing of labor power cheaply and abundantly was also an important cause.

The Philippines sugar industry is inferior to that of Java, but it may be said that this is due to the protective policy of the United States in the past.

Oils

In East Asia, the East Indies, the Philippines, and Malai are the principal producing centers of coco palms, while Menado in the Celebes is also a world famous cultivation center. Coconut oil is important as a food oil, but we must not overlook the fact that it is also used for manufacturing soap, paints and other industrial commodities.

Another important oil resource of East Asia is the oil palm. Especially it is widely cultivated as an estate industry in Java and Malai. Palm oil is obtained from the outer husks of the palm fruits. It is necessary to refine it immediately after the fruits are picked, since they easily decompose and change in quality. There are also small kernels in the middle part of the fruits, inside of which is albumen. From this is obtained palm seed oil; it is of good quality, close to the coco palm oil. Consequently, its use is also very similar. This palm seed oil is found in the seed and does not easily change in quality. Since the bulk of the seeds is small, it is often exported as dried seeds, and oil is extracted at the export destination.

As another oil resource there is the castor oil plant. The oil obtained from its seeds has an important use as a lubricant and medicine. Furthermore, peanuts, sesame, seeds of rubber trees, kapok seeds, and others are also very important oil sources.

Fiber

As a fiber resource within the Sphere of Greater East Asia we must first consider raw cotton. As it is sensitive to the climate, the seasons of rainfall must be marked in the equatorial regions where high temperature lasts the whole year round. In other words, a requisite condition is that there be a fair amount of rainfall in its growing period. But excessiveness is not to be desired, for in such case the seeds rot, and do not sprout. And when harvesting period approaches, the dry condition must be continuous. Only then can the bolls open perfectly, and fine fiber be obtained. All things considered, in planting cotton if the climate is suitable, it is comparatively unnecessary to select the land, but if not so, special attention must be paid to its selections. Climatically speaking, cotton cannot be planted everywhere because in the outer South Seas there are in general many belts where the rainfall is quite heavy. But in French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, and others, where there are many districts having definite periods of dry and rainy seasons, the planting of cotton is possible if the other factors permit it.

In the Philippines also, cotton has been cultivated for a long time in the western part. In the East Indies, the eastern part of Java, the Palembang Province in Sumatra, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Isles, and others can produce cotton.

Next, the demand for jute is exceedingly great, but its supply cannot meet it. Its production is confined almost entirely to India, especially to the Bengal Province. Since, in jute the lengthening of the stalk is affected greatly by the conditions of the farms, suitable lands for its cultivation are not to be found everywhere in the regions of the South. But experiments are being conducted in French Indo China, Thailand, Burma and other places, so it seems that we may look forward to the results.

Manila hemp is a special product of the Philippines, which is used extensively as ropes for ships and fishing nets because its specific gravity is light, causing it to float on salt water, and when placed in salt water its durability is very great.

Also, the sisal hemp is produced in East Asia, while kapok is a famous product of the East Indies and the Philippines.

Other Resources

As materials for taste there are tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and others, while aromatic products are pepper, aloes wood, nutmeg, vanilla, etc. In particular the spices are special resources of the Southern Regions.

Besides these, rubber is found in the equatorial regions, as well as in Malai and the East Indies, and is an important product which met the demands of the whole world in the past. It must be called the leading resource within Greater East Asia.

And as medical resources there are the quinine, Ipecacuanha, beanmeg, and deris ganbil. There are also a great many important ones which are indispensable for equatorial sanitation, for general medicines and drugs, as agricultural chemicals, or as tannin drug. Among these are many whose production is entirely confined to the Greater East Asia area.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Japan's Victory Marked Beginning of Rise of Asia

Editor's Note: The history of the world hitherto written attaches undue importance to happenings in the West while neglecting to give events in the East the importance which is properly due to them. Thus, the Russo-Japanese War requires revaluation in the history of the world, for it really has a significance much greater than is generally attributed to it. From this point of view, Lieutenant-General Ryotaro Nakai dwells on the importance of that War in an article written in the March number of the Bungei Shunju. The writer says in effect:

From the sixteenth or seventeenth century down to the beginning of the twentieth century, the Eastern peoples were completely conquered by Western peoples. The sole exception was the Japanese nation who, despite the hard pressure brought to bear on it by Western peoples, not only maintained its independence but rose to the proud position of a first-rate Power.

The history of relationship between Eastern and Western peoples shows, roughly speaking, that in ancient times the former were subdued by the latter; in medieval ages, the latter were conquered or humbled by the former; and in modern times the Eastern peoples were again put in complete subjugation by Western peoples, with the single exception of Japan. This proud nation in the East the ambitious leaders of the Romanoff dynasty attempted to subjugate. The stout resistance offered by the Japanese people against the Russian scheme of aggression culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and Japan's brilliant victory put an end to the eastward advance of Western peoples.

The situation once assumed such phases that it appeared as though the Eastern peoples would never be able to shake off the yoke of Western peoples, when a new hope was raised for these oppressed peoples by Japan's victory over Tsarist Russia. This turn of events bewildered and pained the evil monsters of the world, and some thirty years after the Russo-Japanese War, the most hideous and wicked of these monsters—America—provoked the war of Greater East Asia with the set object of subduing the Japanese.

Thus viewed, the great significance of the Russo-Japanese War in the history of the world will be easily understood.

Directed to Europe

Notwithstanding its great significance, the Russo-Japanese War is treated in the history of the world or in the world's history of wars with comparative indifference, because the attention of historians is habitually directed chiefly to events in Europe. There is another reason for this indifferent treatment of the Russo-Japanese War by Anglo-American historians. They feared that by giving this particular war the importance which is properly due to it they might only be stressing the greatness of the Japanese nation to the Asiatic peoples under Anglo-American tyrannical domination with the possible result that it would hasten the process of their awakening.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan was allied with Britain, her enemy in the present war, and that country, realizing Japan's real worth through her exploits in the war, approached her with overtures for the strengthening of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan agreed, and in the first World War Britain derived immense benefit from this strengthened Alliance. As for Japan, the obligations she bore under it were far greater than the advantages that accrued to her from it. Japan undertook and carried out successfully for the Allied cause the weighty tasks of safeguarding the command of the Indian Ocean, the protection of the Australian troops in transit and cooperation in the Mediterranean operations, and it is hardly necessary to say that Japan's faithful fulfilment of her obligations under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance made a valuable contribution toward the final Allied victory. This Alliance, was abrogated by Britain at the Washington Conference of 1922 partly due to the pressure exerted on her by America and partly by her own ingratitude born of her utilitarian propensities. The important part played by America in causing the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was traceable to the policy which she had been following toward Japan since the Russo-Japanese War, to which reference will be made presently.

Were Outcome of Success

The changes which came over Japan's international relations in this way were the outcome of Japan's success in the war with Russia—another proof of the great significance of the Russo-Japanese War in the history of the world.

A further evidence of its great significance we can find by a study of the changes in the European situation resulting from Russia's defeat. Many causes may be assigned for the outbreak of the first European War, but it may fairly be contended that European peace was rendered insecure by the loss of the balance of power among the European Powers in consequence of Russia's defeat in the war with Japan, which, besides inflicting heavy damage on her, disclosed Russia's weakness to the other European countries.

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in 1908, which was one of the incidents ascribable to the loss of the balance of power in European politics, wrought havoc with Russia's cherished plan of pan-Slavism. Russia was indignant beyond measure over Austria's action. Britain attempted an intervention too. But neither country could carry her point. Russia was too weak from the effects of her war with Japan to make her influence sufficiently felt, while Britain could do nothing effective with her small army. The Austrian Press held Britain up to scorn by remarking sarcastically that it would be impossible for Britain to send her mighty navy over the mountains.

This annexation of two provinces by Austria furnished an occasion for the assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria and his Consort at Sarajevo in the summer of 1914 which resulted in the European conflagration. It will thus be seen that the Russo-Japanese War had quite a good deal to do with the outbreak of the first European War, though in an indirect way.

Serious Consequences of War

As the result of the first European War, the three monarchies of Russia, Germany and Austria came to grief, and there sprang up in Russia a Communistic State of an unheard-of character. If, as I have stated, Russias' defeat in the Russo-Japanese War led to the loss of equilibrium in the European situation with the consequent outbreak of the first Great War, followed by all its serious consequences, there can be no doubt of the great significance of the Russo-Japanese War in the history of the world.

In the Russo-Japanese War, America, Japan's present enemy, lent a friendly aid to this country and offered her intermediary services in arranging peace between Japan and Russia. America's attitude was not, however, prompted by any high motives such as the promotion of world peace or the vindication of justice and humanity. Her real intention was to exploit Japan to frustrate Russia's scheme of advance into the Pacific. As events showed, however, Japan's victory had the effect of arousing uneasiness in the American mind regarding her (Japan's) future development. In subsequent years, therefore, America left no stone unturned in order to get Japan out of her way of establishing hegemony over the Pacific and the world. This hostile policy on her part eventually brought on the present War of Greater East Asia. We can thus discern, on a long historical view, a connection between the Russo-Japanese War and the War of Greater East Asia, though a space of over thirty years intervenes between these two conflicts.

America's East Asia policy has always been to secure and control large markets in East Asia for her manufactures in order at once to promote her economic prosperity and to establish her hegemony over the Pacific. She could not, therefore, look on Russia's occupation of Manchuria and her advance into the Pacific with indifference. Although she found Russia's forward policy intolerable, she was unable to restrain Russia from across the Pacific. Hence her policy of aid for Japan to check Russia's advance into the Pacific.

Changed Policy

America thought at the time that although Russia's victory would prove a very hard blow to her, Japan's victory would do her no harm, for whereas Russia was a terror to the whole world in those days, Japan was, in America's eyes, a second-rate or even third-rate country. Her belief that a victorious Japan could easily be kept under some restraint or other led her to lend aid to this country. The remarkable achievements scored by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War, however, showed America that Japan had the making of a formidable Power in her. Consequently, America completely changed her policy toward Japan after that war. She discarded her past pseudo-friendly policy in favor of one pronouncedly anti-Japanese. She resorted to all sorts of coercive measures against this country until the present war was finally precipitated. Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War had the effect to unmasking America, which has since shown her devilish nature in all its villany.

It is now generally believed that the center of gravity in the world has shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and then from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Japan's remarkable rise since the Russo-Japanese War, it may be said, has been instrumental in giving this great value to the Pacific.

The Russo-Japanese War marks the beginning of the history of the rise of Asia. Japan's victory in that war proved the tocsin sounded to awaken the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia. This awakening America and Britain have been doing their utmost to prevent. They concluded that the best way to prevent the awakening of the Asiatic peoples was to compass the ruin of Japan, and their conviction that they can keep Asia under their permanent domination by causing the downfall of Japan was the chief motive underlying their provocation of the War of Greater East Asia.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LACK OF SCRUPLES

Cruel Methods Used to Enslave Peoples of World

By Our Political Commentator

The fighting in the Italian theater of war has served to emphasize anew several noteworthy points in the general makeup of the Anglo-Americans. One point which has already been much commented upon, is their lack of any scruples, their readiness to stoop to any lowness in their attempt to win, a point which was patently manifested in their wanton destruction of the monumental Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino. Another significant point which the war in Italy has brought out again is the fact that the American soldiers do not know what they are fighting for because they have no cause to fight for, as shown in the revealing remarks made by the American soldiers captured by the Germans. The campaign in Italy has served to call attention to still another noteworthy point. That is the ironically cruel methods which the Anglo-Americans have been using to enslave numerous peoples of the world and hope to keep them that way forever.

This last point a recent dispatch from the Cassino front served to call attention to. The dispatch disclosed that most of the active fighting on that front was being done not by the Americans or the British but by Algerians, Moroccans, Spahis, Goums, Maoris, de Gaullist Frenchmen, Tunisians, American Negroes, and Indians from the Sikh, Rajputana and Punjab districts. The report said that numerous members of these races were captured by the Germans. The same report revealed that only two of the anti-Axis divisions fighting on that front could be called American, and even these were not made up wholly of Anglo-Saxon Americans but included numerous Filipinos brought over from Hawaii. A previously received report from the Nettuno front said that Zulu soldiers had also been captured.

Lost Freedom Long Ago

By imperialistic Anglo-American aggression, these peoples have long ago lost their freedom. Their lands are not theirs, their homes are not theirs but the Anglo-Americans.' In times of peace they work not for their own advancement but for the added betterment of Anglo-American living. Now in a war brought on the whole world by the mad lust of the Anglo-American leaders for complete world conquest, these unfortunate peoples have been transported to Europe and forced to spill their blood in fighting not for their own good but for the attempted maintenance of the steel Anglo-American grip on the parts of the world they previously conquered. Ironically cruel is the fact that these peoples have been forced to bear arms to fight against their own cause, to ensure keeping themselves perpetually slaves, to allow the Anglo-Americans to keep their homelands always as colonies and themselves and their children and their children's children eternally Anglo-American tools to contribute to the "highest standard of living in the world" in times of peace, and serve as cannon-fodder in times of war.

With these reports disclosing that these subjugated peoples are being forced to shed their blood for the anti-Axis, it is recalled that in East Asia too, the Anglo-Americans, and their Dutch satellites, forced the native inhabitants of their Southland possessions to bear arms and fight against the Japanese who were bringing them liberation. These peoples, however, soon learned that they were actually fighting against their own cause and their opposition turned to cooperation. Today, the peoples of the Southland, now freed from the American, British and Dutch chains that shackled them, are extending active, wholehearted cooperation to Japan in the war to keep themselves free.

The reports of the so-called colonial troops fighting in Italy then are indicative of several significant points; that with even the American soldiers not knowing what they are fighting for, these alien slaves forced to bear arms also do not know what they are killing and being killed for, that some of the more-deeply-thinking of them, however, may be awakening to the truth that they are fighting to keep themselves enslaved, and that the time will come when all of them will realize the truth and contribute to the building of a better and really free world.